

The Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, Friday, May 20, 1938

AN Y. EXPLAINS WAR BILL

Japanese Subjects Residing Abroad May Be Called for Service in
National Mobilization Enterprises, Pamphlet Reveals

Following is the second and concluding part of a translation of a pamphlet issued by the War Department explaining the provisions of the National Mobilization Bill.

There will be no outbreak of labor trouble in wartime, but the National General Mobilization Law is provided with Article 7 against any such possible contingency.

According to this article, the government may require employers and employees to maintain organs for harmonizing labor and capital as a preventive against labor disputes or may impose mediation to settle such a dispute. The article also empowers the government to close any work shop which is operated with a design to foment dissension after a labor dispute has occurred and to limit or prohibit the activity of a third party to instigate a labor dispute. All difficulties between land owners and tenant farmers, however, are to be settled according to the provisions of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law.

Article 8 includes important provisions for the control of mobilization materials. The concrete regulations for production distribution and consumption of the materials are to be announced by Imperial ordinances or departmental ordinances. A large proportion of matters pertaining to transportation comes under this article, for the important part of the Extraordinary Ship Control Law falls within the scope of this article.

May Regulate Trade.

By Article 9, the government may import important materials for the war industry and encourage export in order to improve the international trade balance. When the government deems it necessary to place a restriction on imports and exports or to increase or reduce tariffs, it may do so under the provisions of this article. In that case, however, the government is likely to refer the matter to the Customs Tariff Investigation Commission for deliberation.

In the event the government should be unable to obtain

general mobilization goods by purchase, it may accomplish its object by the application of Article 10. The difference between the requisition order and Article 10 is that the former enables the army and navy promptly to acquire materials directly necessary for their military operations, while the latter empowers the government to acquire the mobilization goods for military and other purposes.

It is conceivable that by the application of Article 11 the government may order companies engaged in various enterprises to readjust the distribution of profits and to appropriate their reserve funds for extension and improvement of their equipment or employ them for their subscription of government bonds. The government by this article may also order the special money circulation organs to limit the accommodations of loans, or the subscription, underwriting, purchasing, or flotation of debentures. It is quite possible that the government, when control of the money market is necessary in the event a thoroughgoing national general mobilization is adopted, may order them to curtail the amount of dividends or to extend the scope of loan accommodation.

Certain Exemption.

Under provisions of the Commercial Code, the flotation of debentures must not exceed the amount of capitalization, but companies engaged in war industries may, by virtue of Article 12, go beyond this limit. An increase of capitalization according to the Commercial Code, is not permitted until fully paid up, but those companies are exempted from the restriction according to the provisions of this article.

In anticipation that the government may use or expropriate the establishments engaged in general mobilization enterprises, employers, according to Article 13, are required to make some arrangements with their operatives so that the government will have no difficulty in reemploying the same operatives when it takes over such establishments for its own purposes. When the National General Mobilization Law is put into effect, the plants now being operated by the army and the navy shall come under the ruling of this law.

In the instance of "water" as referred to in Article 14, it must be interpreted as private water. As for the mining right, the government may, according to this article, use or expropriate a part of it despite the provision of the Mining Law to the contrary. The priority right of former owner or his successor to buy back the mining right and facilities is recognized by Article 15.

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In order to expand and perfect the wartime industries, necessary materials, capital and labor must be devoted for this purpose instead of being absorbed by non-essential and non-urgent enterprises.

Similar Provisions

Article 16 is included in the mobilization law for this purpose. The Important Industries Control Law, the Iron Industry Law and the Petroleum Business Law contain provisions similar to those of Article 16, and they are likely to continue to function as long as they are competent to satisfy the demand of national general mobilization.

It is better for the government to control wartime enterprises on the basis of independent and voluntary control of such enterprises on the part of the parties interested. From such a consideration, the government may, according to the provisions of Article 17, order the owners of such enterprises to form organizations and controlling agreements of their own categories to deal with the government. The Government may also order those who are outside the organizations to abide by the controlling agreements of the organized owners.

Article 18 is intended to accomplish cooperative purchase, cooperative import and cooperative sale through guilds of persons interested in those enterprises, which can not be accomplished by the controlling agreements as mentioned in the previous article.

Article 19 is designed to prevent an undue rise in prices of commodities in time of war. The article is included in the mobilization law because of the fact that the law controlling profiteering has no power to fix official prices of commodities.

According to the provisions of the existing Newspaper Law, the government may prohibit or limit the publication of military and diplomatic matters, but under Article 20 of the new law, it may take similar steps toward the publication of matter relating to economy and finance as well.

To Operate Soon.

Article 21 is intended to keep the government well-informed in time of peace of technical ability of workers in order to enable it to adjust the demand and supply of labor speedily in time of war. This registration of technical ability of workers is very important; together with works of employment offices the government is expected to undertake it in due course of time,

starting first with workers whose technical ability is most important in wartime.

The General Mobilization Law is provided with Article 22 to meet a great demand of labor in time of war by training workers in time of peace. By training institutes, it means such institutes as farmers' training quarters, schools giving short courses and mechanics training quarters. Employers, according to the provision of this article, are required to select from among their employees workers to be trained and send them to training institutes.

By virtue of Article 23, the government may make persons engaged in the manufacture and importation of certain mobilization goods create a reserve supply of the materials which may run short in time of war.

To make the national general mobilization smoothly operative Article 24 requires leaders of general mobilization enterprises to formulate detailed programs on the basis of the general plan of mobilization made by the government and to rehearse them repeatedly to facilitate the execution of the programs in time of war. Speaking of general mobilization enterprises here, they need not necessarily belong to industrial or business undertakings of profit-making character. They may be mobilization enterprises such as guard and propaganda services in cities, towns and villages as are designated in other articles. "Those who shall be caused to execute general mobilization enterprises," as stated in the same article, means leaders or engineers of such services. They are required to prepare programs pertaining to general mobilization and conduct necessary drills according to those programs.

Scientific Mobilization

Article 25 deals with the mobilization of scientists because they are an important element for perfecting national defense. The items on which special experiment and research are to be conducted in this connection are about 40 in number as designated by the Cabinet some time ago, including special kinds of steel, airplane motors, fuel substitutes for petroleum, utilization of sand, iron, nickel, etc.

Article 26 guarantees a fixed profit or grant of subsidy to those engaged in the business of producing or repairing general mobilization materials. There are laws specifying in detail the method of such guarantees, but not a few items of scientific works can be developed advantageously by guaranteeing profit or

granting subsidies without going through the trouble of making laws for the purpose. A speedy method is essential in time of war. In the event a subsidy is granted or a profit is guaranteed according to Article 28, the government may supervise the enterprises concerned and issue orders to them according to the provision of Article 30.

Articles 27 and 28 state regulations pertaining to compensation of losses incidental to the execution of the general mobilization law. But the aim of national general mobilization is of such character that no one should demand individual compensation for a loss which might be sustained by everybody. Take, for instance, losses due to a mobilization drill or losses caused by the control of prices of commodities. The government may grant subsidy instead of compensating the losses. In this connection, other articles which may be brought to operate together with Article 27 are Articles 8, 10, 13, 14, 9, 11 and 16. Those related to Article 28 are Articles 22, 23 and 25.

Article 31 is important because in the operation of the Mobilization Law all kinds of investigations must be conducted. There is a law pertaining to the investigation of natural resources but its scope is so limited that it cannot cover many matters which may be found within the wide range of general mobilization.

Severe Punishment.

The punishments for crimes which directly affect the proper execution of national general mobilization particularly for those due to profiteering during wartime, is heaviest. The punishments for crimes indirectly affecting the well-being of general mobilization is next in severity. Other punishments in violation of the Mobilization Law will be fixed according to the character of offenses.

The Mobilization Law is provided with Article 44 to prevent a possible leakage of secrets through persons occupying various positions of leadership who know secrets of government offices.

The National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission as designated in Article 50 will deliberate such matters as contents of Imperial ordinances to be issued and the policy by which the Mobilization Law shall operate. The Commission shall be headed by the Premier with the President of the Cabinet Planning Board as the Vice-Chairman. The members of the Commission will be about 50 in number, who will represent the Upper and the Lower Houses, high officials of various departments of the government

and specialists with great experience. The Commission is purely a deliberative body to insure the administrative justice.

The National General Mobilization Law is intended to meet promptly and effectively all conditions and requirements of modern warfare. The law will not operate until detailed working regulations are issued by Imperial ordinances. Imperial ordinances dealing with matters which require preparation in time of peace will be promulgated in good time. The provisions of some of the articles which will not become operative until the nation is threatened by a war are being carried out for the time being under provisions of the War Industry Mobilization Law.

The National General Mobilization Law may be put into force by the Imperial sanction whenever the government deems it necessary. The government, for instance, may take such steps when it has to order the guild of importers secretly to import materials from abroad in anticipation of a possible shortage of such materials during the course of war.

Japanese Subjects Abroad.

Some of the articles in the law such as, for instance, Articles 4 and 5 are applicable to Japanese subjects abroad, providing that the steps to be taken by the Japanese Government would not violate the sovereign right of the country in which Japanese subjects are resident. Some of the articles of the General Mobilization Law overlap with those of various existing laws. Both will continue to operate in time of war but the government will see to it that it will adopt a definite policy in the application of them in order to secure unity in the conduct of the national general mobilization.

The National General Mobilization is an administrative affair and will not be placed under the direction of the Imperial Headquarters. But the two must maintain a close cooperation inasmuch as the aim of the mobilization is to satisfy the military demand. It is for this reason that many members of the Cabinet Planning Board are recruited from the Army and Navy.

Revolves Around Cabinet.

The business of general mobilization is related to every aspect of administrative organs with the Cabinet as the pivotal point. Under the Cabinet, the Cabinet Planning Board will formulate all the plans which make for the proper adjustment and unity

of general mobilization. All the departments of the government under the board will function as the central organs in their respective spheres to carry out the working plans of mobilization. This system is not subject to a change even in time of war, but the present administrative organs will have to be expanded and new organs may have to be established whenever necessary. Take, for instance, the Extraordinary Material Adjustment Bureau. It is scheduled to be established soon in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to function as the central planning organ to strengthen the system of general mobilization in the ministry. A number of semi-official commissions will be organized to insure the perfect operation of general mobilization.

The National General Mobilization can not be carried out by the strength of the law alone. What is important for the accomplishment of the aim of the law is the establishment of a system, by which the personal and material resources of the nation may be controlled, and perfecting preparations for raising the efficiency of national power.

CERTIFICATE

31 July 1946

I certify that the original pamphlet or a copy of the same, referred to in an article entitled "Army Explains War Bill" which appeared on page 4 of the May 19th and May 20th, 1938 issues of the Japan Advertiser cannot be found in the files or archives of the First Demobilization Bureau which has custody of the documents of the former Japanese War Ministry.

(signed) O. Arao

O. Arao

Chief of
General Affairs Division
First Demobilization Bureau

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

Tokyo

July 31, 1946

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the present Nippon Times (previously known as the Japan Times) absorbed the former Japan Advertiser on October 10, 1940 and all records of the Japan Advertiser prior to that date have been lost or destroyed.

Therefore the original manuscript, from which the article was translated, entitled "Army explains War Bill" appearing in the Japan Advertiser of May 19th and 20th 1938 cannot be located.

The Nippon Times, Ltd.

(signed) K. Togasaki

K. Togasaki
Executive Editor

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一九三八年五月二十日 金曜日

東京

「ジャパニアドバタイザー」所載

陸軍の戦時法案を説明ス。

パンフレットニ依ル海外在住日本臣民王國家總動員諸事業、
為徵用サ得ル以下掲載、記事、陸軍省發行ニカル國家總動
員法附明、パンフレット、翻譯、ヤニ部（即チ後半）ニ在リ。

戦時中労働問題ハ發生スル可シ王國家總動員法ハヤ七
條ニ依リ不一、場合ニ備ヘテアル。

此、條文ニ依ル政府ハ労働問題、防止策トシテ雇傭主及勞
務者ヲシテ勞資協調機關ヲ設置セズ、或ハ労働問題ヲ解
決スル為調停ヲ行ハ得ル。同條文ハ政府ニ労働問題ハ發生シ後
紛争ヲ助成ス目的ヲ以テ運轉スル工場ヲ閉鎖スル權限ヲ有シ
又ヤ三者ハ労働問題ニ刺戟スル活動ヲ制限、又ハ禁止スル權
限ヲ有シ。但シ地主ト小作人ノ問題ハ皆農調整法ニ從テ解決
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一九三八年九月十日 金耀日 東京

「バリエーブル・プライズ」所載

陸軍、戦時法案ヲ説明スル

バリエーブル・プライズに海外在任日本臣民王國家総動員諸事業、
為徵用サ得ル以下掲載、記事、陸軍一省發行ニカル國家総動
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戦時中ノ労働問題ハ發生スル可ク王國家総動員法ハオチ
條三條ノ下、場合ニ備ヘテ

此、條文ニ依テ政府ハ労働問題、防止策トシテ往偏主及勞

務者ヲ主勞資協同機關ヲ設置セズ、或ハ労働問題ヲ解

決スル為調停ヲ行フ得ル。同條又ハ政府ニ労働問題ハ發生シ後

紛争ヲ助成スル目的ヲ以テ、轉スル工場ヲ閉鎖スル權限ヲ付

又ハ三者ハ労働問題ニ制裁スル活動ヲ制限、又ハ禁止スル權

限ヲ付ス。但シ地主ト小作人問題ハ皆農調整法ニ從テテ解決

スル此也、ト入。

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第條總動員法是種統制國在重要ノ規定ヲ包含シテ在ル。

次員村ノ生産、配給消費商ニハ具體的規定ハ初令又ハ省令ヲ以テ發表セラルベキデアル。運輸ニ關スル事項ハ大部分ハ本條ニリテ之に何ナシハ臨時船舶管理法ノ重要部分ハ本條ノ範

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貿易ノ統制ニ得ル。

第條三條政府ノ軍事事業ニ必要ナシ重要物資ヲ輸出入セシメ

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勵允ラズモ出來ル。又政府ガ輸出入制限ニ因テ増減減少

計ニ必要アリト認メタルハ本條ノ規定ニヨリ之ヲ爲スベシカ

承。併ニ三三場合政府ハ閣僚名峰調査委員會ノ審

議計ニヨリ出來ル。

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能ナキ場合ニハ三三條ノ適用ニヨリ、目的ヲ達成ス

コトガ出來ル。徵收令トモ三三條ノ相違前者ハ陸海軍ニ

策戰ニ直接必要ノ物資ヲ迅速ニ獲得セシムルニ反シ

後者ハ總動員物資ヲ買上ニ並ニ他ノ目的ヲ爲メニ獲得

スル權限ヲ政府ニ與ヘル。

三十一條ノ適用ニヨリ政府ノ種々ナル事業ニ從フニテハ金社

ニ命ジテ利益、配當ヲ再整理シテ金社ノ積立金ヲ設

備、擴張改修ノ爲メニ當テタリ、債、應募ニ使用シ

得ルコトヲ認メ、政府ハ三三條又ニヨリ特殊金融

機關ニ命ジテ貸付ヲ制限シ、又ハ社債、應募引受

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購入及び発行等制限之に上が出来。又政府、家運動
員を実施に際し金融市場統制が必要の場合に金融機
関命令に之を配當額削減せしめたり貸付、範圍を拡大し上が
出来し。

特殊免除

商法規定ヨリハ社債、發行ハ該会社、決算金額ヲ越ス
コが出来ナシガ軍需産業ニ從予ニ中ハ会社ハ廿二條ニ
依リ該制限額ヲ超過スルコが出来。増資員ハ商法ニ依リ
全額を拂済、後ナシト許サシナガ此等ノ会社ハ本條ノ規
定ヨリ該制限ヲ免ルルコトナリ。

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出来し。

第十八條、何等金貨、商標、人々、組合ヨリ共同購入、共同輸
入、及共同販賣ヲ遂行スル者、目的ノ下ニ、

之等、前條ニ依リ、統制規則ニ依リテ遂行スルハ、出来ナイ
第十九條、戰時ニ於テ、物價ノ不當ナル騰貴ヲ抑制スルノ目的
トシテ、雇人法律ヲ暴制ヲ取締ル、ソレノ限、關係上勤員、該ノ條
項、商品ノ公價ヲ決定シ、権限ヲ有ス。

現在、新聞、商業、規定、依リ、政府ハ、軍、及外交、關ニ
出版、禁止、又、制限、スルコトヲ、出来シ。然レ、新法律、二十條
デ、經濟、財政、機關、不、拘、出版、三付テ、毛、同様、処置、加
スルニ、得ル。

第二十一條、戰時ニ於テ、労働力、而、給、急、速、調、配
ニ、俾、ル、爲、ニ、早、始、於、テ、政府、ヨリ、労働者、技術、的、能力、ニ
通曉、セ、ル、者、ヨリ、目的、ト、シ、居、ル。労働者、技術、的、能力、ニ
付テ、ノ、コ、ノ、重要、大、変、重要、ナ、ル。職業、紹介、所、ノ、任、事、ト
共、政府、ハ、早、分、テ、生、シ、早、ニ、戰、時、ニ、於、テ、早、取、リ、必要、ナ、技術、的、
能力、下、ニ、労働者、三、付、テ、立、法、力、ヲ、著、手、ス、ル、ニ、答、テ、ル。

總動員法ニ早始ニ労働者ヲ訓練ス、以テ、戰時、ニ、於、テ、労働
務、大、而、要、ニ、應、ジ、テ、ラ、ヲ、二十、二、條、規定、サ、ル。

訓練施設、ハ、農、民、訓練所、短期訓練学校、及、技術
者、訓練所、如、半、施設、ノ、謂、テ、ル。本、條、ノ、規定、ニ、ヨリ、雇、傭、主
ハ、ノ、被、使、用、者、中、ヨリ、訓練、セ、ル、ニ、早、労働者、ヲ、選、シ、ス、

之ヲ、訓練施設、送、ラ、ス、ハ、ナ、ラ、ス。

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出来は。

第十八條、何等企業間係人々、組合ニヨリ共同購入共同輸
入、又は共同販賣ヲ遂行セシム目的トスル。

之等前條條違ハルニ依リ規則依リテ遂行セシム出来ナ
キ十九條、戰時及戰時ニ於テ物價ノ不當ナル騰貴ヲ抑制スルノ目的
トシテ雇入法律が最嚴烈ヲ取締ルツル雇入關係上勤勞員法ノ條
項、商品ノ公價決定ハ權限ヲ有シ。

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トウレ得ル。
中二十一條、戰時ニ於テ勞働力ノ需給ヲ急遽ニ調整
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通曉セシムル目的トシテ居ル。勞働者技術的能力ニ

付テノコト重要ニ大變重要ナル。職業紹介所ノ任事ト
其ニ政府ノ付テシガ第一戰時ニ於テ取ル必要ナ技術的
能力ノ付テシ勞働者ニ付テシ法カニ著手スルニ得ル。

總動員法ハ平時ニ勞務者ヲ訓練スル以テ戰時ニ於テ勞
務大ニ需要ニ應ズルガ第二十二條規定ナリ。

訓練施設ハ、農林訓練所短期訓練學校、及び技術
訓練所、如キ施設、謂フニ本條ノ規定ヨリ雇傭主
ハ、一視従事者中ヨリ訓練セシムル勞務者ヲ選定スル

之ヲ訓練施設ニ送ラズルナリ。

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才二十三条ヨリ政府ハ一定ノ勤員物産生産必ハ輸入ノ業
トモナリテ戰時中 欲セズト思ヒ此決具材ノ貯藏ヲナシ
タルコトガ出来ル
國家總勤員ヲ丹諺ニ実施セシムルモ二十四條ハ總勤
員ノ業ノ指導者ヲ政府ノ作成ニシテ總勤員計劃
ニ基キ細密ナル計劃ヲ設定セシムル計劃ヲ反復
演練ニシ戰時ニ於テハ計劃遂行ヲ容易ナシムル中
西共ニ中心ニ該ニ總勤員ノ業ニ就テニ述ベルニ其等
ノ業ニ決テ主ニ當リヨリトモ工商事業ニ屬スルコトヲ
要ス。ソレハ他條項ニ規定スルニ於テハ、市、町、
村ニ於テハ敬備・宣傳業務・行政業務・勤員業務
ノ業ヲシテ。同條ニ述ベラレタリ
「總勤員業務」ニ實施セシムル者ハ、斯カル諸業
務ノ指導者若シハ制作者ノ謂テリ。此等ノ者ハ
總勤員ニ關スル諸計劃ヲ準備スルノ計劃
ニ從テハ必要ナル訓練ヲ行ハズナラズ

了ルガ故ニ廣汎ナル總動員ノ範圍内ニルガ如キヲ柄ハ、同法律中ニ
含マレリ。

嚴 罰

國家總動員ノ適正施行ニ直接影響ヲ及ボス犯罪ノ處罰、特ニ
戰時中、暴利ニ基キ犯罪ノ處罰ハ、最モ重キモノナリ。總動員
ノ安寧ニ同様ニ影響ヲ及ボス犯罪ノ處罰ハ、苛酷ナルニ決ス。
總動員法ニハ第四條ノ規定アリテ、以テ政府官廳ノ機密ヲ如何ニ指導
的各地位ニル者ヲ通シテ、機密漏洩ノ防止ヲ防グ。

第五十條ニ規定セル國家總動員調査委員會ハ、發布サル、勅令
ノ内容、如キ問題、及ビ動員法ノ運用ナルベキ方針等ニ關シテ審
議ス。委員會ハ總理大臣ヲ委員長、內閣全書院總裁ヲ副委
員長トス。委員數ハ約五十名ニテ、貴族院及ビ衆議院議員、政府
各省高官、經驗ナル專門家力ナリ。該委員會ハ純然タル審査機
關ニテ、行政ノ公正ヲ保證スルヲ以テシ、主目トスルナリ。

國家總動員法ハ近代戰、總テノ條件及ビ需要ニ對シ迅速ニ有效
ニ即應セムコトヲ目途トシ、本法ハ詳細ナル實施規則ヲ勅令ニ
依リ公布セラレ、近ハ有效ナリ。平時ニ於テ準備ヲ必要トスルヲ
預ニ豫ニ預令ハ適當ナル時期ニ公布セラレ、テラフ。國家ガ戰爭
ノ脅威ヲ受ルニ近ハ效力ヲ達シテ、テラフ。或ハ條項ノ規定ハ、當
分ノ間、軍需工業動員法ノ規定ニ下テテ實施セラレ。

國家總動員法ハ政府ニ於テ必要ナリト認ム場合ニ何時モ之ヲ裁可
依リ施行スルコトガ出来、政府ハ例ヘハ戰爭中ノ物資ノ不足
トナレバ、之ヲ爲ヘ、場合基、物資、海外ヨリノ輸入ヲ秘密ニ輸入業者

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組合に対し命令を以て之を要するに於て其の措置を執るに於て出来ぬ

在外日本臣民

本法、或は條項例へば第四條及第五條、國外に在る日本臣民に対し適用せらるべし。但し日本帝國政府、孰も措置を以て日本臣民、所謂此の適用せらるべきに。國家總動員法、或は條項の諸多、現存法律、條項上重複せり。双方に重複せり。於ては有效にして下す。然る政府、國家總動員法、違背に於て一元性、確保せり。其の爲に其等適用せらるべき明確にして、故に執らるべき。

國家總動員法行政官廳を以て大本營を指揮するに置かるべし。然るに之を動員目的の軍需品を満すに在るに故に、兩者は緊密な協力に維持せらるべし。多數、企劃院官吏が陸海軍に補充せらるべし。此の理由は固く下す。

内閣を中心とする活動

總動員、業務の内閣が中心として凡そ行政組織、内閣係有するに在る。内閣、下は企劃院總動員、適當なる調整に統一する。凡そ一切の計劃、形式化せらるべし。政府、各省、企劃院、下は各省、範圍に於て動員、實施計劃を遂行するに中央機關として、復自ら果す。此の方式、戦時を於て變更せらるべし。然るに之を現在、行政諸機關に必要とするに何時も抵抗せらるべし。又新しき諸機關が設立せらるべし。例へば臨時物資調整局、例へば取らるべし。ハ商工省、内閣省、總動員組織を強化し、中央の企劃機關として、復自ら之を爲す。進め、設立せらるべし。二十二年、總動員、完全なる運営を確保せし。之を爲す。數個、半官の委員、命令が組織せし。

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國家總動員ハ本法ノミノ力ニ依リテハ遂行スルコトハ出来ナリ。
本法ノ目的、統制ノ爲メニ重要ナルコトハ國家ノ人ノ及物ノ資源
ヲ統制スル組織ノ確立ヲナリ國力ノ能率ヲ増進スルヲメノ準備、
完備ナリ。

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関係者各位

一九四六年／昭和三十一年／七月三十一日

有限責任會社日本タイムス社 東京

本書状ハ在、重ヲ證明スルモノナリ。即チ現在ノ「日本タイムス」以前「ジャパンタイムス」トシテ知ラルハ最モ「ジャパンタイムス」ヲ一九四〇年／昭和十五年／十月十日併合シタルモノナリ。而シテ該日付以前ノ「ジャパンタイムス」ノ凡テノ記録ハ失ハレタリハ破却セラレタルヲ

右ノ次ニ付、一九三八年／昭和十三年／五月十九日兩回「ジャパンタイムス」ニ掲載セラレタル「陸軍中戦争法案ヲ説明ス」ト題スル冒頭「銀座」ニ於テ記載セラル原稿ハ其折在テ指示スルモノナリ。

有限責任會社 日本タイムス社

編輯局長 東京崎 潔

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證明書

本館ハ茲ニ一九三八年五月十九日兩日ニ亙リ「沙ヤバ」アドザ
「クヤ」紙、米田面「掲載」サレタ「陸軍」戦果「報告」ヲ證明スルト題ス
ル「論説」ハ「本」文「及」寫「真」共ニ元日「本」陸「軍」省「ノ」記録、文書類ヲ保
管シ「本」館「ハ」復「員」局「ノ」保管書類中ニ存在シ「タ」イ「コ」トヲ證明スル

一九四六年七月三十日

米復員局總務部長

荒尾 興功 圖